Seminary came making no plea and asking no the dictates of their consciences without fear or

He wished simply to explain the attitude of the directors, which was not one of revolt or rebellion, but simply a desire to follow favor. Of the many speeches that Dr. Brown has made in the present Assembly, no one has been given with more force than the one this morning in which he took occasion to express his afaction and his confidence for Dr. Briggs, his teacher, colleague and friend. He explained the compact of 1870 as the directors under-stand it.

PR BEOTH'S IDEA OF THE COMPACT.

Dr. Booth, of New-York, in a most pathetic speech, expressed his view of the compact, as he had been a member of the board of directors fifteen years before Dr. Briggs was elected a professer in Union Seminary, and was in the General Assembly when the compact was entered into Assembly when the compact was efficient into twenty-three years ago. He expressed a hope that the time would come when the seminary would return to that relationship, the severance of which had caused his resignation from the

of directors, and the discussion in regard to the relation While the discussion in regard to the relation of the seminaries to the Assembly was in progress Heary Preserved Smith arose from his seat in the galley and quickly left the church. A few minutes later a speaker raised the question whether Dr. Smith should be allowed to attend the communion service while under suspension.

Two or three committees on overtures sent to the Presbyteries presented their report. Of the 220 Presbyteries entitled to vote on the revision question, only 148 votes were east in the affirmative—less than the two-thirds required, and no action was possible under the constitution; there-

tion was possible under the constitution; there fore the work of revision carried on for three

years fails.

The committee on Proof-Texts reported recommending that 7,000 copies of the Shorter Catechism with the proof-texts proposed by the committee, together with a statement of the methods used by the committee in porsecuting its work as the same had been reported to the Assembly, be printed under the direction of the Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work after conference by the committee with the same board, and distributed to ministers and missions as a sample of the committee's whole work on the question, criticism to be received and considered as the Assembly may direct.

NO SPLIT IN THE CHURCH. vents fails NO SPLIT IN THE CHURCH.

Many opinions were expressed regarding the action of the Assembly as a whole to-day, and one thing was settled so far as interviews can go-that the Presbyterian Church is not to be split in two as a result of the stringent measures

adopted. Dr. Sprague, of Auburn, voiced, perhaps, the sentiment of the minority when he said that there would be great discussion in the churches and Presbyteries in the next year or two relative to the action to-day, especially in that belt east and west, north of Albany, for instance. The minority would bow to the Assembly's action, taking the ground that no constitutional change had been made, and then seek to secure such changes as would give the relief desired.

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall, of Chicago, said: "I have formed no plans, and cannot, in the nature of things, form any plans save to carry on my proper work until stopped." In regard to the interviews sent from Chicago as to his action in case Dr. Briggs were suspended, he said that no one that he had seen had properly represented him. He was only responsible for what he himself had said and signed. Dr. Sprague, of Auburn, voiced, perhaps, the

EFFECT OF THE ASSEMBLY'S ACTION. SPECULATION AS TO DR. BRIGGS'S FUTURE COURSE-THE CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, June 1 (Special).-There is considerable speculation here this evening relative to the effect of the day's work upon Dr. Briggs, Union and Lane seminaries and upon the Church at large. The protests filed and signed will somewhat break the force of the sentence against Dr. Briggs and the inspiration deliverance. Little fear is expressed of a division in the Church. The friends of Dr. Briegs decline to talk about his future, though it is probable, they say, that he will publish his defence, that the world may see where he stands upon the great questions for his views upon which he has been suspended. His

not taken seriously by many. The effect of the action against Union Seminary will undouttedly be beneficial to the institution financially and in point of numbers, but whether their license and ordination

6

papers remains to be seen. Great regret was expressed by several conservatives that Dr. Briggs did not meet the committee

tives that Dr. Briggs did not meet the committee that called on him to-day in a spirit of conciliation. Had he done so, it is possible that a less severe sentence might have been the result.

This evening the Assembly listened to an address by Dr. John G. Paton, the New-Hebrides missionary. Resolutions of thanks to the Moderator, Dr. W. G. Craig; the vice-moderator and stated clerk, Dr. W. H. Roberts, and to Dr. Bartlett, the host, were passed. After congratulatory addresses by Dr. Craig and Dr. Bartlett, the Assembly adjourned to meet in Saratoga in May, 1894.

THE FORMAL SUSPENSION OF DR. BRIGGS. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO

Washington, June 1 (Special).-Dr. Craig appointed the following committee to prepare a judgment in the case of Dr. Briggs in view of the vote of last evening Ministers—Thomas A. Hovt, D. D.; H. W. Congdon, James H. Brooks, D. D.; Calvin W. Stewart, D. D.; W. W. Harsha, D. D.; James F. Lucas, D. D.; George I. Baker D. D.; E. P. Whallon, D. D.; Thomas I. Elders-John Randolph, David Jacks, Edward F.

Green, James T. Curry, E. D. Warfield, Thomas M. Mc-

This afternoon Dr. Baker, the chairman of the Judicial Committee, reported in heaalf of his committee. He said that in an effort to do what was for the best for Dr. Briggs and the Presbyterian Church, a committee had called on Dr. Briggs to get ment from him which might be used in framing the judgment. The committee referred to his professions of loyalty to the Bible and the Standards made in his defence, and expressed the hope that he might see his way clear to make a formal state-

Dr. Briggs replied that he had nothing to withdraw. He would teach what he had taught, and upon the General Assembly alone must rest the responsibility for the action to be taken to-day. The Rev. Mr. Hoyt then read the following judgment:

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in se-sion at Washington, D. C.,

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, appellant, agt. the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D.

of New-York.

This appeal being regularly issued and coming on to be heard on the judgment, the notice of appeal, the appeal and the specifications of errors adeged, and the record in the case from the beginning, and the reading of said record having been omitted by consent, and the parties hereto having been heard before the judicatory in arguments. hereto having been heard before the judicatory in argu-ment, and the opportunity having been given to the mem-bers of the judicatory appealed from to be heard, and they having been heard, and opportunity having been given to the members of this judicatory to be heard, and they hav-ing been heard, as provided by the Book of Discipline, and the General Assembly as a judicatory sitting in said cause on appeal having sustained the following specifications of error, to wit: All of said specifications of errors set forth in said five grounds of appeal, save and except the first and fifth under the fourth ground of anneal; on consideration whereof this judicatory finds said appeal abould be and is hereby sustained, and that said Presbytery of New-York, the judicatory appealed from, erred in atriking out said amended charges four and seven, and erred in not sustaining by the law and evidence said amended charges one, two, three, five, six and eight; on consideration whereof this judicatory finds that said final ungment of the Presbytery of New-York is erroteous and should be and is hereby reversed; and this General assembly sitting as a judicatory in said cause, coming now to enter judgment on said amended charges one, two, here, five, six and eight, finds the appeller, the said Charles A. Briggs, has uttered, taught and propagated views, doctrines and teachings, as of forth in said charges,

to pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies use the California liquid hazative, Syrup, of Figs. all conditions, makes it their favorite reasedy. To true and genuine article, look for the name of the rate Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bettern of the re.

mittee on Bills and Overtures on the inspiration of the Scriptures, and to be printed in the minutes along with it, Dr. W. C. Young offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bible as we now have it in its verous translations and versions, when freed from all versions translations and versions, when freed from all errors and mistakes of translators, copyists and printers, is the very Word of God, and consequently without error.

Dr. Brown informed the Assembly that Union

Seminary came making no that the districtions of said Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and in violation of the Ordination vows of said appelles, which said erroneous teachings. Views and doctrines strike at the vitals of religion and have been industriously spread. Wherefore this States of America, sitting as a judicatory in the Canada and in violation of the Ordination vows of said appelles, which said erroneous teachings. Views and doctrines strike at the vitals of religion and have been industriously spread. Wherefore this States of America, sitting as a judicatory in this carrely considered the Control of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and in violation of the United States of America and Investments and Investments and Investments and Investments and Investments and Invest as he shall give satisfactory evidence of repentance to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for the violation by him of the said ordination yow as herein and heretofore found.

And it is ordered that the stated elerk of the General

Assembly transmit a certified copy of this judgment to the Presbytery of New-York, to be made a part of the record

Dr. Harsha, the chairman of the sub-committee appointed to prepare an explanatory minute, read

Your conductive to whom was intrusted the duty of formulating a deliverance of this Assembly on the doc-ternal points involved in the appeal of the Committee of Prosecution from the decision of the Presbytory of New-York in the case of Charles A. Briggs, D. D., reports as

First. We find that the doctrine of the creancy of the Scriptures as it came from them to whom and through whom God originally communicated His revelation is in conflict with the statement of the Holy Scripture itself. which asserts that "all Scripture" or "every Scripture is given by in-piration of God. (II Tim., iii, 16.) "The the prophery come not of old by the way of man, but hol men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. (11 Peter, 1, 12.) And also with the state-ments of the Standards of the Church, which assert that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the Word of God (Longer Catechism, question 3), "of infallifile truth" and "Divine authority." (Con., Chep. 1.

Second-That we find in this case involved the

of the sufficiency of the human reason and of the Church as authorized guides in the matter of salvation.

Your committee recommend that this General Assembly declars that the rason and the Church are not to be regarded as fountins of Divine authority. That they unreliable and fallible, and whilst they may be, and ne doubt are, channels or medium through which the Holy Spirit may reach and influence for good the human Hory spirit may reach and induced to go as sufficient in themselves, and aside from Holy Scriptures to I ad the sent to a saving knowledge of God. To leach otherwise is most dangerous and contrary to the Word of God and our standards, and our ministers and church members are

our standards, and our ministers and church members are solemnly warned against them.

Third—We find involved in this case a speculation in regard to the process of the soul's sanctification after death, which in the judgment of this Assembly, is a dangerous hypothesis, in direct conflict with the plain teaching of the Divine Word and the utterance of the Standards of our Church. These Standards distinctly declare that "the souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into glory, whilst their bodies, being still united to thrist, do rest in their graves until the resurrection." (Shorter do rest in their graves until the resurrection. Catechism, ques. 87; 11 Cor., v. 8; Phil., 1, 23; John,

A resolution of thanks to the Prosecuting C and then came the protest of Dr. Sprague given in the introduction. mittee was read. The three papers were adopted,

At the close of the Assembly the proceedings (amplified in every necessary particular) will be re-(amplified in every necessary particular) will be republished by The Tribane in pamphlet form, with many
portraits and other interesting illustrations. The topics
are important, and the pamphlet will be the best
report of a General Assembly ever issued by The
Tribane. Single copies, 25 cents each postage paid.
Ten copies for \$1 50. Fifty copies for \$6 25. One
hundred copies and more for \$10 a hundred.

DR. BRIGGS AT HOME AGAIN.

Dr. Briggs reached his home, No. 120 West Ninety hird-st., at 9 o'clock last night. He was greatly and asked to be excused from saying any publication.

SYMPATHIZERS WITH DR. BRIGGS.

Rochester, N. Y., June 1 (Special).-The Presbyerian Synod of New-York will meet in this city in The leading Presbyterian clergymen October. The leading Presbyterian elergymen of Rochester sympathize with Dr. Briggs, and they believe that the Synod will be called on to make emphatic protest against the action of the General Assembly in denying the privilege of the Synod to pass on the appeal from the acquittal of Dr. Briggs by the New-York Presbytery. It is predicted that the Synod will not only formally protest against this violation of Church usage, but will also demand that an appeal from an acquittal shall hereafter be fin-possible. There is talk of introducing a resolution censuring the General Assembly for convicting Dr. Briggs.

THE PRESIDENT HAS GOOD SPORT.

THE DAY SPENT IN SHOOTING AND PISHING AT HOG ISLAND. threat to take the matter into the civil courts is

Cape Charles, Va., June 1 .- After a good night's rest at the Broadwater Clubbouse, the Presidential party arose early this morning and were breakfasting at 6 o'clock, attired in their sporting clothes, ready to make an early start for the north end of Hog ats educated there will have an easy Island, where sailbonts were in waiting ready to start it was decided to spend the foreneon along the beach shooting suppe, curiew, and other beach birds, which shooting shipe, curiew, and other beat of their gans were flying in small flocks. Having brought their gans and plenty of ammunition at ng. this sudden change did not retard the sport, and the birds were soon falling, the President killing his share. Mr. Cleveland did not appear to be at all disappointed at the impromptu programme. At 1 o'clock, however, the bay was somewhat smoother, and a fishing expedition was begun at the north end of the Island, where the President found such fire sport yesterday.

At 6 o'clock the party hauled in their lines, after catching ten large drumfish, several bluefish and other fish, and spent an hour or two sailing about the bay party returned to the clubhouse at 7:45, pleased with the day's sport. An early start will be to-morrow morning for the southern part of the island, where the entire day will be spent shooting and

TWO CHURCHES VOTE TO UNITE.

THE CONGREGATIONS OF ASBURY AND WASH-INGTON SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES TO BECOME ONE.

The congregation of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington Square East, last night voted to consolidate with the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church in West Foorth st. The movement of the population to the upper parts of the city in late years has diminished the congregations of the churches and lessened their income. Last winter Asbury Church considered the question of union with the Central Methodist Episcopal Church at Fourteenth-st.

More recently the Washington Square Church h proposals of union and a committee was appointed to draw up a plan of consolidation. At a congrega-tional meeting held in Asbury Church last night the natter was discussed, and finally the proposed union was adopted by a vote of forty-six to fourteen.

Asbury Church will sell its building and site, said

to be worth \$230,000, and the money will be applied to the extension of the religious work of the corporation. For the present the new church, which will be known as the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York, will have two associate pasters, the Rev. J. S. Stone, present paster of Asbury Church, and the Rev. Charles W. Millard, present paster of the Washington Square Church.

Asbury Church was established in 1876, and the Washington Square Church in 1859.

OPENING OF THE NEW-NETHERLANDS HOTEL.

Two hundred and twenty dine feet above the green of Central Park the American colors waved from the flagpole of the New-Netherlands Hotel, at Fifth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., for the first time yesterday. Tids hotel, which has come to take its place with the sayoy, the Holland House, the Waldorf and many other new hotels, has just been completed. It was built by William Waldorf Astor.

General Ferdinand P. Earle, who is to have control of the hotel, decorated and furnished it. It is larger than the Waldorf, containing 300 rooms, and is beau-tifully furnished. In the office great blocks of polished Numidian marble have been used. The trimmings and the cellings of the office are of bronze, and pillars of Mexican onyx rise up from the corners to support the floors above. Over one side of the is a painting in oil of the purchase of Manhattan Island by Peter Minuet, and on the opposite side is another work representing the refusal of Governor Stuyvesant to cede the Island to England.

The main parlor is furnished in the style of the First Empire. Adjoining it are the "ladles' saloon," furnished entirely in Persian style, and the "Romanesque parlor." The bridal chambers are in the style of Louis XV, and in what is known as the Adams's style. In the suite and single rooms are all modern hotel conveniences. There is a telephone in each

Many people visited the hotel yesterday, and admired it.

WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS. Write for rates at the new Rossmore Hotel, Chicago, and receive beautiful map of World's Fair Buildings. Address Hank & Lee, proprietore.

PLANKINTON BANK FAILS.

FORCED TO SUSPEND BY WITHDRAWALS OF DEPOSITS.

WILLIAM PLANKINTON TAKES CHARGE AS AS-SIGNEE AND FURNISHES BONDS

FOR \$1,000,000. Milwaukee, June 1.-The Plankinton Bank closed Milwankee, June 1.—The Piankinton Bank closed its doors at five minutes past 10 o'clock this moraing. At that hour the following notice was tacked to the front door of the institution:

"Owing to the failure of our efforts to reorganize the hank and to the continual withdrawal of deposits we have thought it best for the interest of all depositors and stockholders to close the bank."

"PLANKINTON BANK."

The suspension was not only a surprise to the

public, but was in the nature of a surprise to the bank working force. The question of reorganization had been practically settled, and as late as last night it was understood by those interested that the new deal would go through. Local capitalists, George Brumder and John Prizlaff, were to become identified with the new institution, and it was expected to complete and announce the deal this morning. Shortly before 10 o'clock William Plankinton walked into the bank and stated that nothing further could be done and that the bank would close its doors. In explana-tion, a few minutes later, Mr. Plankinton said: "We have decided to close our doors. The fact is they were after us faster than we could get in our funds to pay them and we have thought the best thing to do is to suspend business for the present."

minutes later came the announcement of the fallure There has been no regular run on the bank of Since the scare of two weeks ago, however, the large depositors who did not take part in the run that occurred at that time had been steadily withdrawing their accounts from the Plankinton, and transferring them to other banks. The present condition of the bank cannot be learned.

The last semi-annual statement of the bank was as follows: Loans and discounts, \$1,453,855 36; overdrafts, \$9,879 45; due from banks, \$430,075 60 capital, \$200,000; surplus, \$150,000; undivided offts, \$43,034 98; due depositors on demand, \$1. 202,151 04; due depositors on time, \$761,461 31 Among the stockholders are A. T. Day, \$66,000; John Plankinton estate, \$38,500; William Plankinton, \$5,000; Judge James G. Jenkins, \$8,500; F. W. Noves, \$10,000; Charles L. Clason, \$10,000; H. O. Armour, \$5,000.

The suspension is largely due to the fallure of F A. Lappen & Co., and the Lappen Furniture Company two weeks ago. The Lappen firms, so far as claims have been recorded, owe the Plankinton Bank \$219,000, and this sum is due on Lappen's personal notes, which are considered to be practically valueless.

The Plankinton Bank was the pet project of the

late John Plankinton, the millionaire perk-packer and hotel owner, who died two years ago. It was organized in 1887 and Mr. Plankinton was its first president. The capital stock was \$200,000. On the death of Mr. Plankinton, F. T. Day, who was then vice-president, became president, and William Planknton, son and helr of the dead millionaire, assumed the office of vice-president. It is said that at the death of John Plankinton Lappen owed the bank the sum of \$75,000. William Plankiaton entered a proest against this, and Lappen was prshed to exreme measures. Since that time all that took place n the bank is a close secret. Conferences were held sehind closed doors, but Lappen siways walked out with his pockets full of money an-il he owed #230,000. One of the strangest phases of the case is the secrecy of Lappen's indebtedness. Although he owed a fortune to the Plankinton Bank, this fact was no known to any other bank in the city. There wa no report of it in the commercial agencies, and noth ing could be learned on inquiry. It was through President Day, it is said, that Lappen had his principal dealings. Day is ill and it has been under-stood that he was to retire shortly in favor of an Indiana man. This announcement was made shortly after the Lappen failure and immediately following the heavy run that resulted. At that time it was sald that Philip Armour, the Chicago packer, wa ested in the Flankinton Bank, and had \$000,000 in gold to the assistance of interested in the bank. Mr. Armour denied the story, but the move restored confidence and ended the story. The heavier depositors, however, were not deceived, and for two weeks they have been guardedly withdrawing their funds. The principal depositors now are small firms and individuals, who cannot well afford to have

firms and individuals, who cannot well afford to have their money tied up.

This afternoon the bank made an assignment, and william Plankinton was appointed assignee. His bond on was fixed at \$1,000,000, which was immediately furnished. The surelies are Congressman John Mitchell, David Fergasen, vice president of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Bank, and Charles Ray, president of the National Exchange Bank. Mr. Plankinton said he could not tell how the lank stood or what would be done. Among bankers and business men the opinion prevails that Mr. Plankinton will personally see that all claims are paid, in order to clear his father's connection with the fallure.

Robert Hill, vice-president of the Wisconsin National Bank, in an interview relative to the probable effect, it any, of the father, said. "There can be no material effect from this suspension. The effect was discounted some time ago when the run first occurred.

some time uso when the run first occurred, prehend that there will be my difficulty topositors getting their money. The men-bank, each individually or collectively, are et whatever demand may be made." Chicago, June 1 (Special).-The failure of th

Primariton Each Cit not create must consider a to-day. The Chicago correspondents of the lank are the Continental National, the National Bank. Fix America and the Bankers' National Bank. The officers of these hastitutions all declare that the supersion will have no effect at all in Chicago. In fact, the Plankhubon Fank n w has smell bilances with each of the banks named.

LITTLE LEFT IN THE WARNER WRECK.

this morning a petition of Job E. Hedges, assigned of H. H. Warner, asking leave to file a bond, was presented. The bond was fixed at \$50,000. The petition embodies the first anthoritative statement of Mr. Warner's affairs made, and gives little hope that his unsecured creditors will receive any considerable part of their claims. Mr. Hedges re-ports that the actual value of Warner's stocks and outstanding accounts due him will not exceed \$15 000 in actual value, giving total assets of \$50,000 No estimate of liabilities is made in the petition which is preliminary to the filing of detailed schedules, but they are supposed to reach half a million dollars. Besides detacted pieces of real estate in several states and his steam yacht, Mr. Warner's assets are reported to consist of 1,949 shares of stock in the H. H. Warner Company of London, of the par value of £10 each; 5,000 shares "Yankee Girl" silver mine stock; 24,200 shares of "Horse Shoe" mining stock and small blocks of Ball Electric Light, Page brick kiln and Adirondack pulp stocks, together with 25 Rochester Club bonds of \$50 each, and five Rochester Yacht Club bonds of \$10 each. Most of the real estate is mortgaged for its full value, and of the stocks a large part is pronounced worthless or the subject of litigation. It is understood that it is the II. H. Warner Company stock that is in Highton, saits having been brought against Mr. Warner in English courts by parties whose claims are said to be liens upon the stock of the London concern.

Democrat of long positical experience and Sational prominence to a Tribune correspondent to-day. He continued:

"I have the best of reasons to know that Mr. Whitney was consulted about the appointments of at least sever of the members of the Cabinet before they were announced, and that several of them were

EMBARRASSED NATIONAL BANKS.

Elmira, N. Y., June 1.—Eank Examiner Gatch-ell, who has charge of the affairs of the defunct Elmira National Eank, has succeeded in having \$64,000 in securities returned to the bank. securities were credited to Colonel D. C. Robinson on

his overdraft of \$114,000.
Indianapolis, June 1.—The formal permission of the Controller of the Currency to reopen the Capital National Eark, of this city, for business was received by the officers yesterday and the bank will be opened early hext week.

FAILURES OF THE LAST FIVE MONTHS.

troller Eckels shows that from January 1 up to June 1 twenty National banks with a capital of \$6,150,000 falled, as against seven National banks with a capital of \$625,000 for the corresponding period of 1802.

A TACOMA NATIONAL BANK SUSPENDS.

Tacoma, Wash., June 1.-The Merchants' National Bank, the oldest banking institution in the city, sus-pended payment temporarily this morning. The action is taken on account of stringency of the money narket and inability to make collections. The bank has a paid-up capital of \$250,000, and will probably resume in a few days. The Clearing House Asso-clation yesterday issued the following notice: "Owing



Johannis.

"King of

Natural Table Waters,"

SPRING, ZOLLHAUS, GERMANY, Holds the highest award formerit. Accept no other as a substitute. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

to disquieting rumors in circulation affecting the Merchants' National Bank, this association will protect the deportors if necessary."

A CORDAGE COMPANY ASSIGNS. SUSPENSION OF A CINCINNATI CONCERN WITH

LIABILITIES OF HALF A MILLION. Cincinnati, June 1.-The Victoria Cordage Company, a member of the Cordage Trust, assigned to W. J. Billings this afternoon, Assets \$500,000; Habilities

A VAST FIELD FOR MISSION WORK.

\$400,000.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE CONGREGATIONAL

MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Saratogn, N. Y., June 1 (Special).—The American Congregation of Heme Missionary Society, of which the claims of the Congregational Church Building Society were presented in an address by Secretary f., H. Cobb. He said that the work is changing. The demand for larger and more expensive houses grows year by year. With the utmost economy this where the people are. Church building must go to the city, though not to the neglect of the country; that would be suicidal, for no small part of the city increase is from the rural districts. To keep the sources of city population Carlstian is one of the best means of making the city Christian. The sum received from aided churches will soon by \$400,000 sum equal to the erection of 575 churches at

the same average amount of aid litherto granted. Secretary Washington Choate read a paper on "The Foreigner." He said that a study of "the foreigner," as one of the phases of the great missionary problems of the church, is altogether distinct from the question of free or restricted or prohibited immigration. If the movement of foreign life to American shores should be absolutely stopped to morrow, the duty of the Church toward the great volume already here would in no legree be lessened. If immigration goes forward at the rate with which foreign life poured in upon us twelve months since, when in a half year a half million came; when, in the month of June, 1892, 73,120 crossed the gaugplants of our ocean steamersif immigration thus go forward, the task of the church is hourly enlarging, and is becoming increasingly urgent, and calling Christian patriotism to its most earnest efforts, said the speaker.

General Howard expressed his hearty accord with Mr. Cheate's paper, and said that changing condi-tions must be met by improved methods. He believed in the universality of the world. The gospel of Christ must be preached to all.

The Rev. Dr. Judson Titsworth, of Milwaukee, spoke optimistically of the foreign element in the Northwest, which is composed of races that, combined, will advance the cause of Christ and civilization. . The saxons and the Northmon had made the British a great nation, and they would do the same for The Rev. C. S. Amaron, of Boston, spoke of the

French Canadian masses, pouring over the New England, and urged redoubled zeal in that di-The Rev. W. Montgomery, of Chicago, defined

The Rev. W. Montgomery, of Chicago, defined had a foreigners, as not those born on other shores, but that class whose teachings are not in accord with third class whose teachings are not in accord with third class whose teachings are not in accord with third characteristic and and publishing society were ably presented this afternoon by the Revs. Dr. George M. Boynton and W. L. Barton, of Boston, and W. F. McMillen, of Columbus, Ohio, Encouraging reports from the mission fields were made by the Rev. E. D. Curtis, of Indian; S. E. Bassett, of Alabama; A. Judston Bailey, of Washington; E. A. Brown, of Black Hills; J. K. Harrison, of California, and W. S. Hawkes, of Urah, The anniversary closed with a public meeting to night, addresses being made by General Howard, the field.

Mr. Mr. Tuttle, of Massachusetts; Newman, of Washington, and others.

A CASE OF SMALLPOX CONCEALED.

THE INMATES OF A TENEMENT-HOUSE TRY TO KEEP AN INSPECTOR PROM DISCOVER-ING A SICK WOMAN.

A smallpox patient who had been concealed on the top Boor of the tenement house No. 103 Park st. was sent to North Erother Island late on Wednesday aftermestly by Italians. An inspector was sent to the touse on Wednesday to investigate a report that a met by the housekeeper, who declared that nobody in the house was sick. The inspector persisted in losed against him. The family living there said ouse and they quickly forced the door of the room pen. In the room was a young woman sick with smallpex. She was removed without ceremony. Her name was given to the inspector as Annie Pryce-No other sick person was found in the house. Chief Inspector Doty sent physicians to the house to vac ctuate the inmates vesterday and to see that all of

Jeremiah Donnelly, thirty five years old, was found ill with typhus fever in the Charity Hospital yester-

MR. CLEVELAND AND MR. WHITNEY.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT TELLS WHY STORIES OF TROUBLE BETWEEN THEM ARE NOT DENIED. Washington, Jene 1 (Special) .- "If any Democrat, or anybody else for that matter, really believes that President Cleveland has lost his confidence in William C. Whithey, he is badly mistaken," said a Western Democrat of long political experience and National

Whitney was consulted about the appointments of at least seven of the members of the Cabinet before they were announced, and that several of them were made upon his recommendation and through his influence. Moreover, his influence to-day is as power-

ful as ever it was." "How, then, do you account for the frequent re-ports to the contrary to was asked.

"There is no need of trying to explain or account for them, but it is not difficult to see why they are not denied. So long as the stories are circulated and generally believed, both the President and Mr. Whitney will be saved from considerable trouble. For example, neither of them will be expected to redeem all the entiting promises made by the latter before and during the Chicago Convention in order to insurthe nomination of the former, and those promises were not few, as everybody knows. Again, a large proportion, probably an overwhelming majority, of Democrats who voted for Cleveland are suspicions of Whitney on account of his wealth and the corporat influences that he is supposed to represent, just as they are suspictous of all other Eastern Democrats who are supposed to belong to what Western and Southern Democrats style 'the Wall Street gang.' I have no doubt that both President Cleveland and Mr. Whitney realize that the influence of the Administration upon revenue and fluancial legislation would be weakened it Senators and Representatives from the South and West should become convinced from the South and West should become convinced that Whitney and other men like him were trying, capital of \$250,000, and will probably lew days. The Cleating House Associated that Whitney and other men like him were trying, with Mr. Cleveland's knowledge and approval, to shape the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course, of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course, of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course, of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before the game is played to the course of the party. The truth may be discovered and exposed before

RHODE ISLAND'S DEADLOCK.

DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE ALL AT SEA. THE REPUBLICAN SENATE VOTES TO ADJOURN

> TO JANUARY-PROBABLE ENDING OF THE SESSION TO-DAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, June 1.-The situation here grows worse, but the end is in sight. Governor Brown tomorrow, after the Senate refuses for the fourth time to join the House in Grand Committee, will procegue the Legislature until the January se-sion at Provi-dence. This morning the Senate, for the best of reasons, recognized the House by announcing the passage of the plurality election resolution, and when reached the House Dr. Garvin Immediately moved its passage in concurrence. The senate convened at 10:20 o'clock, the Governor presiding. Soon after th opening of the session a message was received from too House announcing that it was organized and ready to proceed to business. The force of deputy-sherifs, who had been gathered by the Democrats to prevent the Republican senators from running away, not called on to show their powers, nor did the Republicans betray any intention of fleeing. Senate Freeman introduced a joint resolution providing that

when the senate adjourns to-day it be to the last

Tuesday in January, 1804.

Senator Miller moved to have the resolution laid on the table, but discovering that his motion cut off on the table, but discovering that his proceeded to all debate he withdrew it and then proceeded to argue against Mr. Freeman's resolution. The majority in the senate, he declared, was responsible for the General O. O. Howard is president, to-night ended present condition of affairs. If it saw fit to join its sixty-seventh anniversary. Next year it will meet the House in Grand Committee the business could be disposed of without doubt in time for an adjournmade by the Executive Committee. This morning ment this afternoon. It was the duty of the senate he declared, to go into Grand Committee, because it is expressly commanded to do so by the Constitution. Senator Freeman said th's was a peculiar session where peculiar acts had been done by peculiar people The position taken by the senate was the proper work cannot be done on the same scale as forty or The House had acted contrary to all precedents. even twenty-ave years ago. The work must go When it met and elected a speaker and clerks it was That has not only been its duty to not fy the Senate. the practice but it is required by the express visions of the law. But the House did not do this. Instead, without warrant in justice or in law, it proceeded to unseat members whose title to seats could not have been legally questioned. This action was without precedent. It was illegal; more than that, it was revolutionary. The senate is not responsible for this condition of affairs. It had no control over the House; it could not prevent it from resorting to the House; it could not prevent it from resorting to killed. The injured are Mrs. Miller, John Water, That was its duty, and it owed it to the people of this state to perform that duty without

> The vote was taken and Senator Freeman's resolution was adopted on a roll-call, 22 years to 15 Senator Watson, a stanch Republican all his life, but who prior to the a-sembling of the Legislature was claimed as a supporter of the Democratic state ticket, voted with the Democrats. He appeared ill at ease, but he fully realized the step he was taking as the senator from a Republican town, Jamestown, the smallest in the State. Senator Miller moved that the invitation of the

House to go into Grand Committee be taken from the table and accepted. senater Freeman said that in his opinion the House

was originally legally organized, but from common reports, which he had no doubt were in the main true, he was convinced that subsequent to that organization it had transacted business in an unwarrantet, illegal and unjust manner. By this action the House had rendered uself an illegal body and the senate ought not, therefore, to consent to join it in Grand Com-mittee, renators Miller and Charch both scoke, urging that the invitation be taken from the table and accepted. The Senate refused to accept the invitation by a vote of 22 to 15. senator Watson voted with the Democrats again.

The Senate refused to take from the table the bill xtending plurality elections to all cities and towns by vote of 22 to 15, Watern again voting with the

emocrats.

When the House met this merning there was the said crowd on hand. Indeed, the number was much said crowd on hand. When the House met this meruing there was the usual crowd on hand. Indeed, the number was much latter than yesterday on account of the walely circulated report that the Democrats had a big force of deputy shertiffs all ready to bar the way should the senate attempt to adjourn without joining in Grand Committee. But the expected did not happen. There was the usual conference between Colonel Honey and the leaders, but it was evident that they did not know where they were vait and they were hopfing for something to turn up in their favor. The announcement was formally made that the Senate had nouncement was formally made that the Senate had nouncement was formally made that the senate had nearly the plurality election resolution, and Dr. Garvin immediately moved its passage in concurrence. It was proseed. Representative West was very factions and moved that the Governor be requested to read the Riot set. In spite of their attempts to appear unconcerned, the Democrats grew more and more uneasy. When the joint resolution of adjectment until January came down it went on the table. The leaders then decided on a recess to give the party a chance to outline scene plan of action in a secret cancer.

A DEMOCRAT GETS TIRED OF FIGHTINA. Andrew J. Boyle, the defeated Democratic candidate for Precholder in the VIIth District of Hudson County, brought suit before Judge Lippincott in Jersey City to oust William Hanna, the Republican candidate, who was declared elected by the canvassers. Boyle said that he had been defrauded in Kearny and that a recount of the callots would show that he had enough votes there sufficient to evercome Hanna's majority in the district. The recount was made yesterday afternoon and showed seventy-Boyle said he would carry the contest no further.

SURGEONS IN SESSION AT BUFFALO.

Buffale, June 1 .- The last session of the annu seeting of the American Surgical Association was held to-day. The officers elected for the following year are: President, Dr. J. Ewing Mears, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Dr. Roswell Park, Buffalo, and Dr. L. S. Pilcher, Brooklyn; secretary, Dr. J. R. Weist, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Dr. J. B. Roberts, Phil-adelphia; recorder, Dr. DeForrest Willard, Philadeladeiphia; recorder, Dr. F. S. Dennis, Willard, Philadeiphia; council, Dr. F. S. Dennis, New-York; Dr. Stephen H. Weeks, Portland, Me,; Dr. E. H. Masten, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. R. Park, Buffalo, and Dr. J. Collins Warren, Beston, Chairman of committee of arrangements, Dr. L. McLane Tiffany, Ealtimore. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Washington.

THEY WANT THE UNITED STATES TO BUY CUBA.

uba, Senor Jose Martinez, a prominent member of induce the United States to buy Cuba, and that a good portion of the money would be put up by the Said he: "Let the United States oppressed Cucans. Said he: Let the United States iffer to buy the Island, and the owners of land and the business people of Cuba would be willing to pay one-half of the cost of the purchase of the island by the United States themselves. It is the result of much thought by my countrymen. The people are desperate. They are too feeble without the ussistance of a powerful people to work out their therty by war.

Washington, June 1.-Brigadier-General John C. Kelton, governor of the Soldiers' Home, and formerly Adjutant General of the Army, who has been eriously ill with Bright's disease, is reported as considerably improved to-day, and is thought to be out of immediate danger.



Skin and Scalp Diseases, the worst forms of Scrofula, all blood-taints and poisons of every name and nat-ure, are utterly rooted out by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so certain and effective that it can be guaranteed. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Ery-pelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors, and Swellings, and every kindred ailment, are completely and permanently cured by it.



Our Spring and Summer styles are

now ready. Among our new styles we will men-tion low and high cut Bluchers, of C. Heyl Patent Leather and colored calf. English seal and black and tan French kid, made on our new Piccacilly and Opera lasts. These are exceedingly stylish young men's shoes. Our regular styles of best tanned

foreign and domestic Calfskins, Kangaroo and Patent Calf are the standard of easy fit, good style and durability.

The prices of our black and colored shoes range from \$3.00 to \$6.00, they are actually worth from \$5.00 to \$8.00. New line Yachting shoes of white buckskin and brown ooze calf. New line Tennis and bicycle shoes of a new ard exclusive style; also all kinds of Athletic Shoes, such as we furnish to the champions.

> BENEKE BROS. 199 to 201 Canal St.

TORNADOES IN THE SOUTH.

MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE, ARKANSAS AND KENTUCKY VISITED.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST AND MANY PERSONS IN-JURED-HEAVY DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS. CROPS AND RIVER CRAFT.

Memphis, June 1.-A dispatch to "The Appeal-Avalanche from Rosednie, Miss. says: A tornade struck this town at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A. V. Foote, Lucas Veal and Lynn Robinson. Twenty houses were either wrecked or budly damaged. Among them were the haptist and Methodist churches and the City Bank. Many cabins occupied by colored people were blown down and trees and fences were carried by the wind like straws.

Milan, Tenn., June 1.—One of the most and destructive wind and rain storms known for years struck this region' yesterday morning and continued throughout the day. The destruction to crops, buildings, etc., will be enormous. The sewers in Main-st, became obstructed, flooting business houses and converting the street into the led of a reaching torrent. Robert Swett fell into the Main-st. flood and nerrowly escaped drowning. John Morgan, in attempting to ford a stream, was swept away and drowned. Washouts on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are reported at Gadsden and Gwin's Switch. The Illinois Central track is covered with blasted trees. The river is higher than was reported in 1886, and is sweeping all before it. Another break has been reported just north of Bradford, and all traffic will be suspended. While standing in the door of his house, Charles Bettem was struck by lightning and knocked unconscious, his left side being paralyzed. At 3 o'clock a hall sterm raged.

Paducah, Ky., June 1 .- A severe windstorm struck Paducah, vesterday morning about 11 o'clock, and for one hour buildings rocked and cracked as if about to fall and engulf their terror-stricken occupants. Trees were blown down on every street and many people fied from their houses and sought refuge in the Government building. The buildings unroofed were the Opera House, W. H. Ricke's sons' drygoods store, Vaughan's tobacco factory, George O. Hart & Son's hardware store, several warehouses and two planing mills. About fifty business houses and dwellings were partly unroofed. Two wharf boats were torn from their moorings and carried into the river. The steamers B. S. Rhea and John K. Speed tried to bring them to shore, but the gale carried the whole four down the river. The two wharf boats went ashore on the illinois side. At Brooklyn, Ill., three miles down the river, many boats were sunk; the total loss there will be about \$25,000. At Smithland, twelve miles up the river, the Court House and seven churches were mroofed, and a dwelling was demolished.

Nashville, Ark., June 1.-The wind was destructive a chance to outline some plan of action in a school and a consultation of the cancers.

The reseating of the unscated members was surgested in caucus, but after a long deliberation it gested in caucus, but after a long deliberation it gested in caucus, but after a long deliberation it gested in caucus, but after a long deliberation it gested in drop this part of the pogramme, to lone it lone; was not certain how Watson would vote when it came to the pinch. He was not at all willing to trust the whole fate of the Democrate and two a committee to the whim of a dissatisfied Republican.

The House voted to refer the Senate resolution to a committee consisting of five Democrate and two a committee consisting of five Democrate and two and Louisiana Ratiroad sustained serious loss from the publicans to report to morrow morning. Early to morrow the Senate will send its customary invitation to join that bedy in Grand Committee. Governer Brown states that he will cause an adjournment to morrow. all over this county yesterday, fences, barns, trees Hope, Ark., June 1.-lioward County was swept by a terrific storm of wind and rain yesterday afteron, resulting in loss of life and great destruction of property. County Assesser stewart and two chil-dren are reported to have been killed by the collapse of their house. Many bridges and trestles along the different ratiroads have been wrecked, and severa hundred feet of the Arkansas and Louisiana Railroad were washed away. Train service has been abandoned. At Harrisburg the Cantley Lumber Company's property was swept away, the loss being \$20,000. William Martin had his farm washed away.

The entire county is wrecked from two to seven miles southwest. Rain and hall fell heavily. Judge tibson's farmhouse, three miles south of this place, was totally wrecked. At thermsey, a half-dozen houses were blown down and many of the occupants were seriously burt. At New-Leadville a halfstorm did great damage to crops and houses and killed a large amount of stock.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

HIGH BAROMETER OFF THE NEW-ENGLAND COAST.

Washington, June I.—A storm has moved northward over Himols, decreasing in energy. A storm of considerable strengta has developed over Western Texas. The baronieter is low over the British Northwest Territory. An area of high barameter is located off the New-England coast, and the pressure is high an the North Pacific coast. The temperature is somewhat higher from the St. Law-rence Valley to Texas, and is slightly lower from Mainesota and the Dakotas to the South Plateau region. Heavy rain has fallen in the South Atlantic and East Guif States and in the upper lake region; the Joseph Like region, the Dikotas, Nchrasca and Virginia. Unsettled weather, with showers, is indicated for the lake 16-southewas and the Atlantic coast States. The storm in the Southwest will probably increase in energy and advance toward the Mississippi Valley.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Maine, fair, followed by showers in western pop-For Maine, fair, followed by showers tion: slightly warmer.

For New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhede Island, Connecticut and Fastern New-York, showers slightly warmer except on the corst: south winds.

For Eastern Ponnsylvania, New-Jeney and Delaware, showers followed by fair in the afternoon; slightly warmer in New-Jersey and Fastern Pennsylvania: south winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryand and Virginia, the properties of the properties of

unsettled weather and probably showers; south winds.

For West Virginia. Western Peansylvania, Western New-York and Ohio, generally fair, except showers ness the lakes; warmer in West Virginia, cooler in Western Peansylvania. Western New-York and Eastern and Southern Ohio; south winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 3 7 80 10 11

THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. In this diagram a continuous white line shows the chance, in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-re-curding barometer. The broken like represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, June 2, 1 a. m.—Fair weather prevailed all day yesterday. The temperature ranged from 57 to 74 degrees, the average (63%) being 14% lower than on the corresponding day last year and 1% lower than on Wednes-In and near this city to-day the weather will probably showery and slightly warmer.

Exposition Flyer of the New-York Centrand fuest train on earth; leaves New-York arrives Chicago 10 o'clock next morning, this train only 63 in excess of that charges Limited trains.